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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 23. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 15, 1871.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

BANTY TIM.

BY JOHN HAY.

Remarks of Sergeant Tilson Joy to the White Man's Club, matter of Spunky Point, Illinois.

I reckon I ain't your deriff, gents—
You know how the leap-year's changed.
This is a white man's country;
You're Democrats, you're white,
And whereas, and resolved, and wherefore,
The nigger 'ain't all out o' jint,
The nigger has got to mount
From the limits o' Spunky Pint!

Let's reason the thing a minute;
I'm an old-fashioned Henry-clay too,
Though I laid my politics out o' the way
For to keep till the war was through.
But I come back here, allowin'
To vote as I used to do,
Though it grieves me like the devil to train
Along of sich fools as you.

Now dog my cats if I kin see,
In all the light of the day,
What you've got to do with the question
Er Tim shill go or stay;
And I order that that I give notice,
Er none of you fellers that buy
Ile kin ebuse his trunks to a warmer clime
Than he's used to in July.

Why, blame your hearts, jest hear me!
You know that ungodly day
When your left arms kinder withered,
And torn and tattered we lay,
Ez the rest o' the corpse did behind,
For reasons sufficient to me—
With a grin carved in, and a leg on a stake,
I sprawled on that cursed glacee.

Lord! how the hot sun went for us,
And bullied and blistered and burned!
How the rebel bullets whizzed round us
When a coon in his death-grip turned!
'Till along toward dusk I see a thing
I could'nt believe for a spell;
That nigger—that Tim—was a-crawlin' to me
Through that fire-proof, gilt-edged hell!

The rebels seen him as quick as me,
And the bullets buzzed like bees,
But he jumped for me, and shouldered me,
Though a shot brought him down to his knees!
But he staggered up, and packed me off,
With a dozen struggles and falls,
Till we're on our lines the second to both.
His black head riddled with balls.

So, my gentle gazelles, that's my answer,
And here stays Banty Tim;
He tuk pizened Dandy's place by me that day,
And I'm not goin' back on him!
You may smoke me till the cows come home,
But of one of you touches the boy,
He'll rastle his head bandage off in a hull,
Or my name's not Tilson Joy!

[From Harper's Weekly.]

IN THE MISSION GARDEN—(1865.)

BY BRET HARTE.

FATHER FELIPE.

I speak not the English well, but Pachita
Can tell you, for me, all it is necessary;
Eh, little rogue? Come, salute me the stranger
American.

Sir, in my country we say, "Where the heart is
There live the specials." Ah! you not understand? So!
Pardon an old man—what years have I? Of clay "—
Padre Felipe!

Old, Senor, old! just so old as the Mission,
Which I see you have not seen, Senor?
Fifteen year? Twenty? Ah, Senor, just *Fifty*
Come since I plant him!

You like the wine? It come at the Mission
Made from the grape of the first vine planted.
All the same time when the earthquake he came to
Santa Inez, Rafael,

But Pancha is twelve, and she is the rose tree:
And I am the olive, and this is the garden.
And Pancha we say: She is the flower America.
Same like her mother.

Eh, you know her? No! Ah! it is a story—
But Queen not, like Pachita. But you are lame,
So! If I try, you will sit here beside me,
And shall tell you a laugh, eh!

When the American come to the Mission
Many arrive to the house of Francisco.
One—he was fine man—he buy the cattle
Of Jose Castro.

So! became much, and Francisca she saw him:
And it was Love—and a very dry season—
And the pears bake on the tree, and the rain come,
But not Francisca.

Not for one year; and one night I have walk much
Under the olive tree, when comes Francisca
Comes to me here, with her arm around Francisca—
Under the olive tree.

Sir, it was sad—but I speak not the English—
So, what have, and a home, and a husband
He come no more, and she sleep on the hill side!
Gone since I plant him!

Ah! there's the Angelus. Will you enter?
Or shall you walk in the garden with Pancha?
Go, little rogue—st!—attend to the stranger.
Adios, Senor.

PACHITA (*briefly*.)

So, he's been telling Pancha about her mother!
Bless you, he tells it to every stranger.
Folks about per say that I look like my father.
What's your opinion?

THE LICENSE BUSINESS.

The License Board met, pursuant to adjournment, at one o'clock P. M. on Saturday, for the purpose of hearing the application of Daniel Sarver, of Elizabeth, for license to sell liquor, and for the hearing of which several previous appointments were made, in all of which Sarver failed to put in an appearance. Commissioners Neely, Scott, and McGee, a large body of the citizens of Elizabeth, and the attorneys for the citizens identified in the matter were present, but there was not visible a single tavern-keeper. When the Board had been called to order,

MR. N. W. Shafer, counsel for Sarver, said:

May it please the Board—I have to ask a discontinuance, on behalf of the papers of Mr. Sarver. The application appears to have been made under a misapprehension of facts, and the house is now closed, no liquor being sold on the premises.

Mr. Neely—The case should be dismissed, upon proper application.

Clerk Browne—I have entered them discontinued.

The Board now adjourned to meet again this morning, when the list published in the COMMERCIAL on Friday, will be taken up.

THE CITIZENS OF ELIZABETH DENOUNCE THE CONDUCT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SARVER CASE.

The citizens of Elizabeth feel outraged at the manner in which the Commissioners have treated them, in compelling their attendance from day to day in the case of Sarver, while they allowed him to come or not, just as it suited his notion. After having fixed a day and promising to refuse the application if he did not appear, the Board disregarded their action and fixed a hearing on Saturday afternoon, the result of which is above given.

At a public meeting held in the borough of Elizabeth, on last Friday evening, April 7th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of the County Commissioners towards our representatives, in the case of the citizens of this borough against Daniel Sarver, in both superintendents and Board, is one to call forth the severest condemnation of all law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to J. N. O'Neil, Dr. J. K. Vankirk, R. B. Abrahams, and others, for their untiring and persistent efforts in our behalf, notwithstanding the foul treatment of the Commissioners, who should be our servants and not our masters.

PETITION OF CITIZENS TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Mr. Negley, on behalf of sundry citizens of the county, filed the following petition:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, Pa.

The citizens of Allegheny county rightfully set forth That they have been informed, and firmly believe that it is the duty, by law, of every person intending to apply for license to fix with the Clerk of the Court, by petition at least three weeks before presenting the same to the Board of License, and the said clerk shall cause to be published three times in two of the newspapers of the county, containing the names, &c., of all such applicants. The first application shall be at least ten days before the time of meeting of the Board of License for a hearing of said applicants, and at such fixed time said clerk shall present said petitions before Board of License the said applications filed in his office, with proof of publication of notice as aforesaid, and shall, as a part of his duty, the Board shall determine mark on said application "granted" or "refused," and return such application or petition thereof; and where such is the determination the word "granted" or "refused" on many of said applications thereto indorsed in the name and presence of some one member of the Board, which indorsement, in several instances, was done by the clerk, and not announced in the meeting of the said Board; and in other instances the indorsement of the Board was not made at all, and entered from "refused" to "granted," by a member of said Board, marked thereon.

That said clerk has issued, or is about to issue, certificates of license to applicants without his having first complied upon the said applications with the order of the Board granting the same.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honorable Court to make an order requiring the said clerk, upon the filing of any application as aforesaid, to mark the same with the date of such filing, and that to the office of the Clerk of your Honorable Court.

That said clerk has not marked on the applications that have already been presented to the Board of License the time when the same were filed.

That said clerk did not, at a meeting of the said Board assembled March 21st, 1871, make such proof as is required of him by law.

That said clerk did not mark on said application acted upon the determination of said Board, but permitted and allowed applicants to go out of his possession and control into the possession and control of said Board and individual members of the same shall not be up him before the order of said Board without the same having been on file in his office at least three weeks, and having been published as aforesaid, and that hereafter upon the meeting of the Board—to be fixed by said Board—the said clerk shall make proof of not less than ten days' publication as aforesaid, and that he shall not issue any certificate of license to any applicant whose application shows by indorsement thereon—in the handwriting of said clerk—the action or determination of said Board in public session, with the date hereof, together with the date of its return to the office of the Clerk of your honorable Court.

And they will ever pray, &c.

J. K. Moorhead,	Joseph Dilworth.
Alex. Speck,	Geo. Albree,
Geo. Wilson,	Chas. H. Paulson.
Wm. G. Johnston,	Samuel Laughlin.
	H. K. Porter.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss:

H. K. Porter being duly sworn doth depose and say that the facts stated in the foregoing petition are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to and subscribed this 8th day of April, 1871.

After the petition had been read Mr. Clerk Browne arose and stated that he had complied with the requirements of the law as he understood it. He was anxious that the Court should define his duties more clearly, as it was the desire to petform them in strict accordance with the law.

Mr. Negley said he only wanted the Clerk to understand his duties, as he did not wish to make any further trouble. He intimated that the fault rested with the Commissioners, whose action in several cases he had above animadverted.

Judge Stowe asked why the Commissioners were not indicted. He said if the Clerk and Commissioners would read the act of Assembly carefully they could not make any mistakes.

Mr. Negley said for an order in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Clerk Browne—I am a candidate for re-election, and I only desire to do my duty. The practice of not filing petitions three weeks previous to the publication of application was based on the act of 1867, under which the power of granting licenses was transferred from the Judges to the Commissioners. He never asked the Court to make an order. He now desired to know what construction the Court would put upon the law. Whatever it might be he would cheerfully comply with it.

Judge Stowe said that in respect to what Mr. Negley proposed, however, sought to hide behind orders of the court.

Judge Sterrett—The Court is ready, nevertheless, to give their construction of the law in all cases that are brought before it.

The Court will make an order in the matter this morning.

THE APPEALS AGAINST ILLEGAL LICENSES.

On Saturday morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judges Sterrett and Stowe presiding, Mr. Negley presented the cases, wherein an appeal from the decision of the Commissioners has been taken, the Court made the following order:

In the matter of the appeal from the grat ting of the license of Matthias Schmidt, Jacob Dramble, John Baker, William Ballmer, Wm. Tephord, et al.

And now, to wit, April 8th, 1871, on motion of Messrs. Bruce, Negley and Jennings, attorneys for the appellants, the Court fix upon the 11th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the hearing of the above cases.

It will be borne in mind, that in the foregoing case, licenses were refused, because of the intemperate habits of one of the petitioners, and insufficiency of accommodations upon the part of the others, but upon a rehearing of the cases all were *granted* a license. The appeals are taken for the purpose of testing the authority of the Board for such action.—REP.]

The License Board met Monday morning, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of taking up the "second list" of applicants for license to sell liquors, as already published.

The citizens having, through their counsel, Messrs. Negley, Clarence and Jennings, discovered gross irregularities in the filing of petitions, the time of publication, and other essential requirements of the law, applied to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, for an order directing the Clerk to comply with the law. The Clerk, Col. Browne, explained that he had "followed in the footsteps of his predecessor," and was willing to obey any order which the Court might make.

THE ORDER.

At the opening of Court, yesterday, the following order was entered on the back of the petition filed by the citizens on Saturday:

COURT OF Quarter Sessions, Allegheny county, S.S.:

And now, April 10th, 1871, it is hereby ordered and directed that hereafter the Clerk of our said Court shall not produce any application for license to sell liquor to the Board of License of said county until the requirements of the act of Assembly, dated 31st March, 1856, section 8, (See Purdon's Digest, page 664, section 13), have been fully complied with.

BY THE COURT.

For the benefit of the public, we append a synopsis of the section cited in the order:

Every person intending to apply for license shall file with the Clerk his petition, at least three weeks before presenting the same to the Board of Licenses, and said Clerk shall cause to be published three times in two papers, a list of said applicants, the first publication to be made at least ten secular days before the time fixed for a hearing.

THE EFFECT OF THE ORDER.

The Clerk then read the order of the Court, as given above, and announced that all persons who had their applications filed on the 19th of March would be heard.

Mr. Coyle stated that if this course would be pursued it would keep some of the attorneys here all day. He moved that the Board adjourn over until to-morrow.

The Clerk stated that he would run over the list as speedily as possible, and call those who would be heard to-day. He would not object to an adjournment, however.

H. H. McCormick, Esq., asked the Board to hear a case which he had, out of order, as he had a cause in which he was engaged in the Common Pleas.

The Board stated that they could make no arrangements for anybody.

Mr. McCormick was asked by the Clerk who he represented, and he answered "Mr. Mitchell." The Clerk thereupon informed him that Mitchell's case could not be heard for ten or twelve days, as his application had not appeared upon the order of the Court.

PAPERS NOT SIGNED.

The clerk then proceeded with the call, and on looking into the petitions on file he discovered some twenty or more that had never been signed! These were laid aside and the parties notified to appear in the clerk's office and attach their signatures. When the work was done this evening, there will yet remain about half a dozen were found to have been filed in due time, and it was decided to call on them and hear these, and then adjourn over until a future day.

Mr. Negley—The Court has decided that the record should be altered after the fact of possession of the Board.

A new application was ordered to be filed.

Refused on account of defective petition.

JUST MOVED IN.

Florentine Zeigler, East Birmingham; sevef rooms and five beds; four beds for the public.

Mr. Negley—Applicant has not moved in, but has just moved in at the first of April.

A new application was ordered to be filed.

Refused on account of defective petition.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

Mr. Moreland asked whether they would have to begin *de novo* in cases where clerical errors occurred? Could not a supplemental petition be filed to correct the error? If this could be done it would save both time and costs. In the case of Mr. Pollock, the error was purely clerical, and was this (Moreland's) case.

Mr. Neely said the Board was not composed of lawyers, and was not prepared to decide such a question fully.

Mr. Moreland then asked Mr. Negley his opinion, but the latter gentleman said he had not examined the question fully.

The Board suggested that counsel should satisfy themselves on the point.

DEFECTIVE PETITION.

Robert Miller, Seventh ward, Allegheny; eight rooms and two beds.

Mr. Negley—His petition sets fourth only three rooms and eight beds for the public. He is one room short according to his petition, although he swears to the proper number.

Mr. Negley—You will have to file a new petition.

Refused for want of proper accommodations.

This ended the business for the day.

Clerk Browne announced that a large number of the applications would have to lie over for several days yet, and a new list would be published just as soon as it could be prepared. The hearing of which would be announced in the papers when the Board would meet to hear applications.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Why is it that we find the name of the Deputy Mayor of the Seventeenth ward as an indorser to so many petitions for license? Is it a matter of business with him, do you suppose? A Magistrate's commission would only be found as the style of law and order—not drunkenness and disorder. I also notice as indorsers to petitions from the Seventeenth ward, the names of several of our members of Council. Is this their plan for electioneering for next fall's election? I have understood that the Councilmen were our "City Fathers," but they don't seem to have much care over the respectable portion of their children.

TRAVELER.

GEORGE H. STUART'S SUIT.

The Greatest Church Fight of the Age.

The testimony in the *quo warranto* proceedings against the trustees of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, which occupied the attention of Judge Williams and a jury in the Supreme Court of *Nisi Prius*, in that city, during nearly the whole of the month of March, was closed on Friday of last week, and during this week the arguments of counsel are being heard. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable Church fights of the age. It arose out of the suspension of George H. Stuart, Esq., one of the ruling elders, and others, by the trustees, for violation of discipline in singing hymns instead of Rouse's version of David's psalms. The control of the Church property has become involved in the endeavor to deprive the representatives (as trustees of the Stuart party of possession. The case is well understood in Presbyterian Church circles in this city. It is conducted on the part of the relators, the psalmists, by Messrs. J. Sergeant Price, F. Carrol Brewster and William Strong, and for the respondents, Stuart *et al.*, the hymnists, by Messrs. C. Stuart Patterson, William A. Porter and Walter H. Lourie. It is expected that the whole of this week will be consumed in the summing up.

Drs cribing the jury empanneled, a correspondent writes that "it is in every respect a mixed one. It comprises stern old men and dandified youths; laboring men, mechanics, merchants and men of elegant leisure. Each representative of the African race, pure and unadulterated, occupies a conspicuous position in the center of the jury box. One Scotchman makes himself heard every now and then, propounding a nice question of a metaphysical bearing to the witnesses. An Irishman listens in mystified silence, though apparently indifferent as to which side wins."

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* of Thursday says: The miners and Mr. Gowen were closeted with Governor Geary four hours yesterday. Mr. Gowen proposed that the men should go to work on or before the 20th inst., and work for one month on those terms, then to go into arbitration to settle wages for the year. The miners proposed that, inasmuch as coal was now selling at $5 per ton, they go to work on the $3 basis for one month and arbitrate for the year. Mr. Gowen flatly refused the proposition of the miners, and they in turn refused his. The parties, therefore, were separated without arriving at any understanding. The end of the trouble is not yet in view.

Miners' Riot.

Doings of the Mob in Scranton.

SCRANTON, PA., April 7.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, a large body of miners and boys from other mines, congregated at Tripp's Slope, and assailed with clubs and stones, the men at work in that place, stopping work. It is reported on the streets this morning that a large body of miners, numbering four or five hundred, have been driven out of Connell's mine, and a mine worked by Morris & Weeks. At the latter place they blew up the work of the slope with powder taken from the mine, tore up the railroad track, and committed other depredations. Three men were killed and several wounded at Tripp's Slope this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SCRANTON, PA., April 7.—A band of five hundred men, armed with muskets, clubs and revolvers, visited Tripp's mines in this city this morning, and prevented the workmen from entering the mine. Three miners employed at the works were shot down dead in cold-blood by the mob, and others beaten with stones so that they will probably die. Last night Morris and Week's retail coal works in this city were torn down, and most of their mines blown down, and the track torn up. A large mob was engaged this noon in driving men out of the Iron Company's mines near the mills. These several gangs of men hoist the Irish-American flag and have arms of militia companies. Great excitement prevails here, and a bloody time is expected. General Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, has been telegraphed for troops. The Mayor of the city was hooted while reading the riot act to the mob today. There is not an American militia company in the northern half of Luzerne county. The demonstrations yesterday were the first made here during the suspension. The mobs altogether number over a thousand men, and they are starting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Connell's mine, near this city, was besieged to-day, and operations at work compelled. The proper authorities for preserving the peace are moving slowly, and unless decisive measures are taken at once this whole city will be under the control of the rioters.

SCRANTON, PA., April 7.—Two coal breakers were destroyed this afternoon, only one of them, the Nayang shaft, is now burning, with two hundred tons of coal in the chute.

SCRANTON, PA., April 7.—During the afternoon the rioters, to the number of about one thousand proceeded to the Neyaug and Clark coal breakers, in the Third ward, and the mean at work in the former were drawn out. They then set fire to the Neyaug breakers and it burned to the ground. This evening, a half-past seven o'clock, one battalion of infantry and a section of artillery of State Guard arrived, and troops are now quartered in the various halls in the city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night. The troops are under command of Maj. Gen. Osborne, an experienced officer in the late war. It is reported here that some works from which the men were driven to-day, will resume to-morrow under the protection of the military. Many operators are anxious to resume work, and will commence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against the terrorism and malignity of the rioters. The intention is to run the coal that is shot. Up to ten P. M. no additional acts of violence have been committed, but threats of incendiarism are made, and the Sheriff has called a company of troops have been sent to Tripp's slope, where much trouble is threatened in the morning. Since the arrival of troops greater confidence is felt by the people, and many believe there will be no renewal of lawlessness.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. GEARY.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 7, 1871.

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The recent suspension of work by the miners in the anthracite coal fields of this State, and the subsequent imposition by the transportation companies of prohibitory rates, have entailed great and manifold evils upon the miners, dealers, consumers, manufacturers and others; and whereas, all efforts of the Executive of the Commonwealth, as a social order have failed to harmonize the conflicting interests and bring about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties; and, whereas, the recent investigation before a committee of the Senate has failed to provide any remedy for existing evils or to accomplish anything towards the desired adjustment, or to give protection to a suffering people; and, whereas, as usual in such cases, the unnatural, ill-regulated and unrighteous strife between labor and capital has resulted, as it always will, in breaches of the peace and the destruction of life and property in the city of Scranton and other places in the mining regions of that vicinity, and assuming the shape of mob violence, and the setting at defiance of the eastern division. The ride over the eastern end is most enjoyable, and was all that could be desired.

Immediately upon the completion of the track, a passenger train from Pittsburgh—the first passing over the route—arrived at the point of junction, and at present—Messrs. Latrobe and Blanchard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Messrs. Hughard, Page, Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Consolidate Road; Caven, Angell and citizens of Connellsville, Uniontown, Somerset, Hampton, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Cook's Mills, Mt. Savage Junction, and Cumberland.

ARRIVAL AT CUMBERLAND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CUMBERLAND, MD., April 10, 1871.

The excursion reached here this evening without accident, having made the extraordinary time on some parts of the road of thirty-five miles an hour. George W. Hughard, President of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore telegraphed as follows to Mr. Hughard: "Allow me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, to congratulate you on the completion of this great work." He also received the following from the Mayor of Cumberland: "In behalf of the city of Cumberland, I extend you hearty congratulations on the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1871.

MONEY, NOT FOOD, NEEDED BY THE POOR OF FRANCE.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee for the relief of the suffering population of France, had a meeting this afternoon. Charles Marshall, the Chairman, stated that in consequence of the speculation in provisions entered into after France was reopened to commerce, and the sudden influx of supplies purchased for the Government, prices were as soon as communications should be restored, there is now a superabundant food supply in the country. Reports from the Committee's agents abroad state that in Paris there has been considerable waste of perishable articles, and at Havre and other points there was no sale for either provisions or breadstuffs. Nevertheless the still much suffering among the people, especially in places where there are not sufficient remunerative occupation, and here are not sufficient remunerative occupation, and here are not sufficient remunerative occupation, and here

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 15, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

THE LINE AND PLUMMET.

The House passage of the General Amnesty bill by the decisive majority of 144 to 40, supported as it was by such leading Republicans as BANKS, DAWES, FARNSWORTH, GARFIELD, KELLEY, SCOFIELD and others, in addition to three out of the five colored members, is significant of the determination of the Republican party to remove every legitimate cause of disaffection and disturbance in the Southern States, and to promote their speedy return to peace and orderly development. In the face of this fraternal action no valid objection can be interposed by the Democratic party against the bill for the suppression of Southern lawlessness, which it is proposed to put upon its final passage to-morrow. The Amnesty and Ku-Klux measures naturally supplement and fulfill each other. Without the one the other would be incomplete. The country notifies the late rebels that it does not propose to hold them accountable for crimes committed half a dozen years ago, but that no excuse will be received for infractions of the peace hereafter. It condones their violent past, but puts them on their good behavior for the future. It wipes out with a merciful sponge the long arrearages which have been incurred, but cautions them not to run into debt again. It removes the stigma under which for their offenses they have rested, and gives them a fair new start. It is the marriage of justice with generosity.

Another propitious sign consists in the remarkable unanimity with which the leaders of the Republican party—those who inform its spirit and shape its action—are moving to its purification of the foreign and hurtful elements which have grown up around it and become incorporated with it during the period of its glorious career. Now, more than ever, proofs are thickening that it is the party of constitutional liberty, incited only by desire of the general good. It not only demands of the Democratic party that the just results of the war shall be respected, but it also makes brave requisition on its own conscience, insisting on magnanimity, on fax, finance and civil service reforms. The vital principle which underlies and actuates its present drift is courageous recognition of the equality of all men before the law, irrespective of color, birth-place, religion, social status, or political predilections. On the one hand it announces that so long as a Republican cannot live, travel, transact business, and express his sentiments in the South with the same unrestricted freedom as in the North, so long will the necessity for interposition continue, and the processes of reconstruction remain incomplete; while, on the other hand, it frankly declares that the position to the inevitable, that it characterizes the malcontents as "blind or quixotic," and prays them not to invite defeat by putting "an indiscreet plank" in the platform of the party; but it is also true that not long ago, in discussing General BUTLER'S Ku-Klux bill, it foamed over with the following ferocity:

"If, in spite of all resistance, this bill passes and is signed by President Grant, *then we will spurn and spit upon it, and counsel a resolute opposition to its enforcement.* An army of five hundred thousand men will not suffice to put such a law in execution. If this incendiary fire-brand is flung into the South it will kindle a conflagration which it may require rivers of blood to extinguish. The passage of such a bill is the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of our free institutions; and whoever acknowledges its authority or submits to its enforcement is a traitor to his country."

The logic of this, if it has any logic, is that a traitor is a man who obeys the laws, while a patriot is a man who resists them, even to bloodshed and civil war; and it sounds very strangely when contrasted with the warning which it gives General BLAIR not to write any more BRODHEAD letters, or again to make himself generally ridiculous. The *World* ostensibly beseeches its party to hang out its lights on the bow of the ship instead of at the stern, and yet it is but a few weeks since it argued that the Enforcement Act was unconstitutional, for the reason that the Fifteenth Amendment operated only upon States, while the Act applied to individuals. It talks plaintively about "wisdom," while yet the malodor of the juggling shyster pervades its garments. And we respectfully make the inquiry as to "which is which." Was the *World* sincere then, and is it hypocritical now, or are we to set over its present good faith in contrast with its former hollow mouthings? It is quite immaterial to the Republican party whether Democracy intends to go into battle girt about with the "Lost Cause," or armored with modern issues—we shall be prepared in any event; but we should be glad to know what are its fixed principles and what its shifting whims? Does the *World* speak by authority when it admits the validity and obligatory force of the measures which have been passed, or are its brethren right in pronouncing the whole fabric of Reconstruction "unconstitutional, null and void?" And if the doctrines of the *World* are to be accepted as law and gospel, which part of them is to be selected for that distinction? Between its own views lie essential incompatibility and irrepressible conflict. In the name of straightforwardness we call upon it to get out of its hopeless labyrinth, and "declare its intentions" like a man.

THE efforts of the Citizens' Committee in behalf of a faithful administration of the license law, are demonstrating that the evils of intemperance which afflict society flow chiefly from the mal-administration of the law, and that the way of reform lies in the direction chosen by the committee. It is not strictly a temperance movement, though less intoxication, and, of consequence, a diminution of crime, must be the immediate result, but a movement for the enforcement of law, and, if need be, the displacement of officials for the deliberate disregard of their sworn duty. The committee have undertaken a great work; and heaven knows there is reason enough why they should make the effort, and why they should have the hearty support of the community. We fancy that it would be found that the greater part of the evils which afflict society flow from similar causes—incompetency or dishonesty in office, or both combined; and that, in a good degree, a remedy can be reached through independent and united action on the part of citizens. Who would think of appealing to the Citizens' Committee, whose noble endeavors are so worthy of encouragement, to desist, because it will "injure the party," or prove prejudicial to the prospects of individuals seeking office? And why should such an appeal be any sooner listened to when made to prevent independent and confessedly much needed action to insure something like honesty in municipal or other public offices, for the reduction of taxation, the stoppage of iniquitous projects, and to prevent the complete surrender of city or county offices to dishonest, incompetent, wasteful officials? No one will pretend that the License Board is the only quarter from whence flow evils of a serious character, demanding, before they get beyond control, the united action of citizens. The tendency in all large cities is toward a state of things which we see fully exemplified in the city of New York—the facets which heated the public mind to such a degree that the power consists in running the political machine—power obtained by putting off too long reformatory efforts. The subject is full of interest and it is high time that it was taken into serious consideration. There is plenty of work for citizens to do. All that is needed is courage to do it.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* claims that the next National Democratic Convention should be held in Louisville. We have no opposition to offer to the reasons which it urges in furtherance of its wish, it being none of our funeral. Doubtless the locality possesses certain advantages of a geographical and political character. That which arrests our attention and challenges our admiration is the earnest and sincere way in which it sets forth the claims of Louisville as "a point to concentrate a sound ideas and good influences can take a ready and radiating departure." As representative of the *Courier*, for instance, and the masked assault on the United States mail agent, and the pleasant diversions of the Bourbon gentry in general in whipping and maltreating negroes, and the refusal of the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing the payment of claims for services and property rendered the State by Federal soldiers and Union men during the war, and the declination of witnesses to swear to a dastardly assault on an unarmed man by reason of fear of their own safety. "It is to the country of to-day what Baltimore was to the country of five and thirty years ago," says the *Courier-Journal*, and we quite agree with it—GARRISON was mobbed and imprisoned in Baltimore for his anti-slavery sentiments nearly at that precise date. What the Democratic party needs is light," further argues that journal, and here again we coincide without a murmur, as we also do in its statement that if the North and West will visit Louisville they can find it by looking "directly into the South." The Ku-Klux conflagrations of colored churches and school houses throughout that region do indeed irradiate the horizon with wonderful luminosity. By all means let the next Convention be held in Louisville, that it may receive "light," and be quickened by "good influences." Whisky is also more plentiful and cheap than in other cities. Clearly, Louisville has the call.

DEFINITION WANTED.

THE comments of the Republican press throughout the country on General GRANT'S San Domingo message are even more than favorable. The renewal of the pledge that he has no policy to urge in opposition to the popular will, is received with great satisfaction, and it is frequently remarked by leading Republican papers that he has to take only another step to place himself in full accord with the unmistakable sentiment of his party and satisfy the craving of the country—and that is, declare promptly and unequivocally for the policy of thorough Civil Service Reform, whereby the corrupting influence of office-giving and office-seeking will be destroyed. It is the deliberate sense of a great majority of the intelligent people of this country that such a policy is absolutely necessary to save the government. Capacity and integrity, ascertained by a thorough test, should be the only qualifications for an office, and removals should be made only when these qualifications fail. We are entirely persuaded that General GRANT could in no way so much gratify a large majority of those who elected him as by declaring for such a policy with something like the earnestness with which he pushed the San Domingo business. No backward step would be required of him like that which he took in his recent special message. Pleased as the people are with the declaration of no policy against their will, they would be much more so were they to be told that, regarding Civil Service Reform, it being unmistakably in accordance with their will, it would henceforth be the policy of the President, and with it he would throw himself on his country. Who could doubt the result?

"U. S. GRANT wasted some millions of treasure and thousands of valuable lives in a futile attempt to burn the Mississippi river down from Vicksburg. Now, the federal treasury is compelled to "shell out" nearly $6,000,000 more to prevent the Mississippi from quitting Vicksburg of its own accord."—*Chicago Times.*

Why did not the *Times* add that the "futile attempt" of General GRANT was made in consequence of the bloody opposition of its bosom friends to the unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi? Or does it consider the recital of the whole truth to be injudicious? We should be glad to know that it is a little ashamed of its past record.

WHAT a spectacle is that which the License Board present before the community—sworn officers of the law, between whom and the public a committee of citizens are compelled to interpose themselves, and in the name of every valuable interest appeal to the Courts to save society from their acts. There are law breakers enough without the number being increased by such an example. In what interest are the Commissioners acting? Do they ever ask themselves the question what must be the effect, financially and morally, of their strange and persistent action? *And does any one question what is the influence that is so potential against the requirements of law, the appeals of citizens and the welfare of society?—we say, does any one doubt what is the character of the influence which can have a license which is refused in public to-day granted in private to-morrow?* Are these men so much less capable of understanding their duty than all the world beside that they so persistently go wrong? Are their conceptions, as officers, dealing with a question in which society is more deeply interested than any other, of the standard to which they should conform, so dull that their action in a vast majority of cases, though shocking the judgment and consciences of most men, is nevertheless taken with a sincere regard for duty and the public welfare? Who believes it?

AMONG those most immediately interested, the opinion is prevalent that Congress will adjourn the latter part of the present week. We urge upon that body to devote a few minutes of its time to the repeal of the income tax, before the members depart for their homes. The passage of the bill need not consume an hour. The justice and necessity of the measure have been so often and so thoroughly set forth that not a single word of discussion need be wasted upon it. The country impatiently demands its abolition, and we believe that a clear majority of both Houses are honestly in favor of it. Further delay on the subject is totally unnecessary. Put the bill on its passage, and don't weigh it down with riders and amendments upon every subject under the heavens. Give it a chance to get through on its own merits, without hampering or crippling.

LAST fall the people who were demanding reform in the local affairs, were told, as a reason why they should not go for the Reform candidate for Commissioner, that Mr. Scorr, the regular candidate, possessed every qualification for the position, and that Reformers could as safely vote for him as for Mr. SHAW, their own candidate. Mr. SCOTT is now acting on the License Board—*and how is he acting?* With a Commissioner like Mr. SHAW, the efforts of the citizen's committee would be greatly aided and the cause of law and morality have at least one friend on the License Board. But the public is learning, and we are quite content with the results of experience.

THOMAS CULLEN, the Philadelphia juror who refused to serve because a negro was impanneled with him, remains in prison, under commitment in default of payment of fine imposed for contempt. Application for a writ of *habeas corpus* has been filed in the Supreme Court, based upon the act of April, 1858, which provides that no person shall serve upon a jury except white male citizens entitled to vote. The argument will be heard to-morrow before Judge SHARSWOOD.

THE serenade to Senator MORTON, in Washington, Saturday evening last, and his speech on the occasion, are generally regarded as an organized movement in favor of General GRANT for the Presidency. The policy of bringing out candidates at so early a day has generally been doubted and discouraged, but since this movement, it is not improbable that views for and against favorites will begin to find expression. It is to be observed that General GRANT himself was present on this occasion.

GOVERNOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, prints an elaborate letter in the New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, in defense of himself and his administration against the strictures of that journal. As between the parties to the discussion we have nothing to say; but we cannot refrain from the observation that the grounds on which Governor Alcorn rests his vindication demonstrate the growth of civil order in the State of murders committed during the year by the summary power consists in running the political machine—power obtained by putting off too long reformatory efforts. The subject is full of interest and it is high time that it was taken into serious consideration. There is plenty of work for citizens to do. All that is needed is courage to do it.

"ALBERT MANN, a resident of Canton, was drowned in the Illinois river, at Hell's Landing, while fishing on Wednesday afternoon."

Until reading the above we had always been under the impression that people who went ashore at that locality were hung instead of drowned. But how did the place come by its frightful designation? Is it far from Chicago?

THE Rev. Thomas K. Beecher is arguing in favor of capital punishment. He says, "The sooner a man is out of this world to give an account of himself before the Judge of all the earth, has never seemed to us a very great hardship or cruelty." Yes, but Tom, how does it make a difference to the victim in favor of the hanging which is performed by the officiating clergyman is perhaps no great hardship. But the knocking the life out of him by the fists of the eyeballs that start from their sockets, the heart that swells and beats with sickening rapidity, the mortal agony seem to the victim something like "hardship and cruelty." But our "doubting Thomas" is kind in other respects than to the criminal. He sends him to heaven instead of hell. He says, "God receives the expelled culprit." This is a great advance on the orthodoxy which teaches that, in such cases, the poor man goes to the Devil.—*Golden Age.*

THE Philadelphia *Press*, noticing the death of Mrs. McKibbin, says: "She lived a life of great usefulness and honor. Her husband, now a resident of Lancaster county, and in the old age the officer of one of the most flourishing banks in the State, was the associate and friend of many of the distinguished politicians of this and other States. He was at her head, for many years of the leading hotel in Pittsburgh, and afterward the chief of the Mercantile Hotel in Philadelphia, which for nearly or twenty years, was the headquarters of the Democratic party. The tact, energy, and exquisite manners of Mrs. McKibbin made her among the chief ornaments of the success of that great establishment. She was a devoted and pious member of the loving mother; a friend true as steel. She dies beloved by thousands who honor her virtues and remember her piety, her generosity, and her good sense.

A LETTER from Salt Lake says: "The first step that polygamy has made in the direction of bringing the young to polygamy, and the preference of the misses for a bachelor Gentile to a hoary-headed polygamist. Without a particle of regard to the feelings of many married women, the Mormon husbands have taken young wives and almost abandoned their first families. The children of the first wives have seen the misery of such a life, and as they have grown up in an unloving manner, they have naturally steeled their hearts against their mother's misery. Polygamy is a decaying institution. The influx of Gentiles from other States and countries will kill it quicker than a thousand acts of Congress.

IT is said that the San Francisco hotels are crowded with Eastern people, wool dealers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, forming a large proportion. About a crop of wool will reach near thirty million of pounds this year. Prices rule very high, as there is a lively competition, and wool can probably be bought cheaper in the Eastern markets three months hence. Large invoices of fine wool are on the way from Australia, where it can be bought for from eight to ten cents per pound, and landed in San Francisco at not over twenty-five cents in coin; freight, including duties, from there to New York, two and one-half cents by rail.

Oil Test on Union Pacific Railway.

An important oil test was had in the Union Pacific Railway. A number of oils on the hands of their producers, entered upon one of the most thorough, fair and decisive tests probably ever had. Galena oil, manufactured at Franklin, Pa., doing a larger mileage, with less oil, and being much less in price than any of the others, was acknowledged victor. According to Mr. T. E. Sickles's, General Superintendent certificate, Galena run 2,064 miles with one oiling, two boxes containing only 9½ pounds of oil, and, doubtless, would have run further, as the waste was yet saturated and oil still in the box. So much for the Keystone State.

A short time ago a party of capitalists purchased a tract of land about one mile north of Port Murray, on the Morris Canal, in Warren County, N. J., for $8,000. Upon this land was a valuable hematite ore mine, not worked up to its capacity for want of capital on the part of its proprietor. Soon after the purchase indications were discovered of the existence of hematite and magnetic ores in other portions of the property, and excavations have developed rich veins of these ores. The ore is found in irregular masses of rock, comprising the upper crust, and is mostly worked out with pick and shovel. A company has been organized to work the mines, which includes several Pennsylvanians.

FROM the *Tribune* we learn that the summary removal of Mr. Grinnell as Naval Officer "is the subject of general and decided condemnation among the bankers, merchants, and others down town, to whom Mr. Grinnell has been for many years known as well known. It is bitterly complained by many that the President did not give Mr. Grinnell some intimation of his wish to appoint some other in his place." In making the removal "in the interest of Senator Conkling," the general opinion is that no other interest was subserved, but some were disregarded, including that of the President himself.

THE New York *Tribune* completed, on the 10th, the thirtieth year of its existence, having been established April 10th, 1841. It was originally a small folio sheet, employing some twenty persons in its production, at a cost for the first week of $225. It is now one of the largest journals in the world, and the weekly expenditure amount to about $9,000. Unlike many other journals, the *Tribune* was started on a very small capital, and the means required to purchase machinery and other improvements have been derived exclusively from the receipts of the establishment. The proprietors are twenty in number.

A SHORT time ago it was published that Louis Bonard, of New York city, had left in his will $100,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The will was presented for probate before Surrogate Hutchinson; also another will made by Bonard two weeks before the execution of the one in favor of the society. In this latter will $10,000 is left to Wm. H. Bergh and an equal sum to a Mr. Jones, the balance to Mr. Bergh's society. Both wills are contested by relatives of the testator in France and Miss Josephine Bonard of New York city.

The astronomical wonder, or flying meteor, witnessed at Buffalo on the night of Wednesday last, is quite a sensation in that city. The *Express* says: The fiery orbit suddenly started up from the northern horizon and darted across the sky, leaving a stream of bright red in the dark canopy above. Just before disappearing in the south the meteor burst and was described as from a rocket, lighting up the whole sky for an instant with their brilliant light, and then gradually sinking away into the darkness.

"THE cynocephalus is described by the New York *Leader* as a wonderfully intelligent animal, and one whose political sagacity commends him to the friendly attentions of the Radical party."

The editor of the *Leader* has, it seems, "interviewed" the ferocious nondescript, and elicited an expression of its opinions on men and affairs. Well, we are glad to know that Mayor Hall has not forgotten the language of his ancestors. By the way, Oakey, did you inquire as to its views respecting the members and operations of the Tammany ring?

"If the Paris insurgents do no more than to put Thiers out of the way they will deserve some little credit.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Why? What has the old man done that his seventy years of faithfulness to France, amid inconstancy to everything else, should merit such diabolic recognition and reward? Or have the fiery passages in his career impregnated the air with slaughter-smells that that journal has caught the murderous craze and grown thirsty for the taste of blood?

"We believe truly," says the Camden *Republican*, "that when General Butler was speaking he had no idea of insulting him." Maybe he hadn't; but he ought to have given Thaddeus Stevens a chance to speak for himself before he is to insult him.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

We will act upon your own showing he wasn't guilty in this instance. His *vis-a-vis* was the senator from Kentucky. Don't arraign a man until he has trespassed.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Messrs. E. & G. Brooke have commenced the erection of a new anthracite furnace adjoining their Keystone furnace at Birdsboro', which will be ready to blow in early in May. It will be larger than the present establishment. A mammoth blowing engine for the new concern was put up a couple of years ago. The latter will be of a capacity to supply the present furnace also, if necessary. The design is to complete the new furnace the present year, if possible.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that in Bracken county, Ky., fifty years ago last Monday, Vincent Hamilton and Elizabeth Gregg were married in the house in which they now live. Fifty years ago our fellow townsman, John M. Gregg, of Third street, now seventy, was groomsman and received the guests in the same urbane and gentlemanly manner. His attendant, now Mrs. Minerva Keene, of Augusta, Ky., was present, looking hale and hearty, still preserving traces of that beauty that made her widely known as the belle of the neighborhood. The writer took the ages of twenty of the party who were present at the wedding fifty years ago, and found that they aggregated 1,420; the average seventy.

New York has strawberries from Charleston at two dollars and a half per quart, "with the stems on."

The Louisville *Commercial* reporter has "interviewed" the "oldest inhabitant," Aunt Lucy, a colored lady residing in that city, who lived in the days of Daniel Boone, and records the interesting fact that she is the only colored person of advanced age on record who does not claim to have been a servant in the family of George Washington.

During the European war, the London *Times*, complete, including advertisements, was photographed on a slip of paper no larger than the thumb nail. It was sent into Paris, and developed, by means of the microscope and camera, to a size larger than the original, every word and letter being perfectly legible. An apparatus is now in use by which writing can be made so fine that the entire Bible can be written twenty-seven times within the space of a square inch, and afterward magnified to such a degree that the words can be read with the greatest facility.

At a funeral in Newburg, N. Y., a few days ago, there were present two cousins of the deceased, one a lady from New York city, and the other a lady from Brooklyn. Soon after their arrival in Newburg the lady from Brooklyn received a dispatch announcing that her little son had been run over and seriously injured, and in about an hour from the other lady received a dispatch informing her of the sudden death of her husband.

At Bath, N. Y., recently, a man suffering from catarrh and sore throat, had extracted from his nose a plum stone, which he insisted had been inserted there twenty-three years before.

The statement that J. B. Marsh, of New Jersey, left nearly all of his valuable estate to provide for his horses after his death is contradicted. He simply made provision in his will for the care of three favorite horses during their natural lives, and bequeathed considerable of his property to relatives.

At Little Fall, New Jersey, last week, a Mr. George Shackford fell from the top of a load of hay and struck on the ground on the back of his neck. After a short time of insensability his head recovered, but his entire body was paralyzed. In that condition it remained. The head was well and healthy, but the body was utterly powerless. Physically he experienced nothing unpleasant beyond his utter helplessness. Mentally—horror! He conversed freely, and described his feelings in his helpless condition. Being unable to eat death from starvation resulted.

The Cattle Commissioners of Cincinnati have decided that unless the cattle yards at West Albany are at once cleaned and disinfected they will on the 20th inst. issue orders forbidding the cattle which have been in these yards from coming into this State, the object being to enable the farmers of the State to put their cattle from place to place for pasture without danger of disease.

Some French physicians have concluded that salt meat does not play so great a part in the production of scurvy as is generally supposed, and a writer in a Paris journal says the experience of the garrison at Metz settles all doubt in the matter. Although deprived of salt meat from the 4th of September to the 17th of October, the garrison suffered terribly from scurvy. The disease is attributed to cold and damp, to the want of fresh vegetables, to overpowering grief, and, above all, to insufficient food.

A number of houses on the Parisian plan are to be erected in New York this summer, and if this experiment should prove successful, one of the problems of living in New York will be solved. Time and patience will overcome the American prejudice against flat-dwelling, and there is no more comfortable five in such houses with great comfort, privacy and economy, and it is a promising sign that a similar system is to have a fair trial in our great metropolis.

At the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Boston on the 12th proximo, among other important matters to be considered will be a proposition for the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings hitherto enjoined.

A Mississippi man claims to have invented a means by which there can be saved, in all rotary motion, seventy-five per cent. of the power hitherto expended. By a succession of braces and connecting rods he proposes to make one horse do the work of four, and where steam power is not available the use of sixteen horses will suffice for driving the largest machinery.

The German Ad Society of St. Louis has concluded that it will have a final report of its doings. The total amount collected was $70,892, of which but $9,472 35 was obtained outside of St. Louis.

The evils of lynch law were strikingly illustrated in Cedar county, Missouri, a short time since. Two horses having been stolen, suspicion fastened upon a man of bad character living in the neighborhood. Two citizens followed and overtook him, and after recovering the stock hung the thief to a tree. But a short time elapsed before the two were seized and hung by a mob of men, supposed to be friends of the man who had stolen the horses. This caused a great deal of excitement and at last accounts there was a posse of citizens in the vicinity.

New York has another missing man. Dr. H. D. Grindle left his residence on the 5th, with a large sum of money, and is now living with another woman, and has not since been seen by his friends.

The German procession in New York on Monday stretched over a distance of fifteen miles, being four times longer than the entire route over which it marched. It contained 45,000 men, 12,000 horses, 300 carriages, 800 musicians, 36 drum corps, and 600 wagons and other trade vehicles.

Mrs. Judith Rust, who died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, recently, was married on Christmas Eve, 1799, and although she was on good terms with her family, yet she never slept in her father's house afterward. They were always present at her wedding, and she survived them all. She left two children, nineteen grandchildren, thirty-eight great grandchildren, and one great-great grandchild living. Eighteen of her grandchildren attended her funeral. She abstained from all quarrelling for the night of her marriage to the day of her death. She carried the first umbrella ever carried in Rowley. She was born July 5, 1773, and died March 20, 1871.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage is to deliver a course of sermons on the "Six Curses o' New York and Brooklyn." The text of his first discourse will be "Lying Newspapers."

The right of women to vote under the Constitution of the United States was argued in the Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., this month. For allowing five colored women to vote in October last, election officers were convicted of misdemeanor and sentenced to pay fines and undergo imprisonment. The case has been appealed, and the question of the Constitution and laws authorize women to vote.

Philadelphia Germans did not hold a peace jubilee on Monday, in common with their brethren in other cities. They have postponed their jubilation to a future day when they propose to eclipse all other cities of the country in the grandeur of the celebration.

Manufacturers of strawberry boxes and baskets, in New England, in anticipation of the usual demand are turning their attention to their production. About the last of the month this business will be in full progress, and it is stated that 1,500 gross will be made for the Boston market alone. Winchendon, Mass., is the banner town in this line of business, making more boxes than any other in the State. The baskets used for this purpose are made principally in Connecticut, and the other side of the Sound, while in Connecticut, and the other side of the Sound, while the stemtorian voice of the guilty wretch was consigned to the flames, the exclamation of oh, oh! My God! My God! Murder! Murder! The boys would ask him, as they piled their whips and cow-hides into their rapidity, "Will you ever steal a little boy again?" and the reply invariably was "No, no." The rattling and cracking of so many wagon whips sounded like the bursting of tornedoes, and had I not known those persons who had charge of the affair, I should have been forced to the conclusion that the inhabitants of the infernal regions had risen in a body and were in operations in short time. Order. When the crowd neared the residence of Mr. D. Glosser, the wife of that gentleman rushed out in her night clothes, and crying murder, murder! when her husband, who "knew how it was himself," opposed the firing of fire-crackers and pistols, and at the same time, "What do you women know about war!" The boys told him, as they gave him the final lashes, that if they caught him in Broomfield again that they would hang him, but I think Mr. Eagan's recollection of this place will prevent him from nothing could induce him to pay as another visit. While I am opposed to Lynch law, and think every man entitled to a fair trial by a jury of his countrymen, I think Eagan richly and justly deserved all he got. He is a man of bad character, was a soldier in the rebel army during the rebellion, and has his present home with a woman of bad repute, in an adjoining township. The affair is a most unenviable supposal that he is the same man who abused the person of Michael Miller's little daughter, near our town a few years ago, an account of which was published at the time. He should have been kept in limited durance until he could get enough to pay for it; who could recognize him, and had such been the case, he would have been visited with severer punishment than was meted out to him by the boys on Thursday night.

THE TRIP TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Some Unofficial Ideas About It and Annexation.

George Alfred Townsend writes in his usual free-and-easy way to the Chicago *Tribune* about the trip to Santo Domingo, as follows:

Franz Sigel has returned with the San Domingo commissioners. He has not yet made his report, but performance down there as ridiculous. He has no opinion of Baez, no belief in the island as a component of the American Republic, and no respect for anything about it. It is he who was said to have given Schurz the name of the "Pickwick Club" as applied to the San Domingo Commission. General Reynton, with whom I have talked about the trip, gave the following notions: He says that San Domingo is a land of delight—to the eye particularly of a Northern man who has never been anywhere except in the tropics, for instance, the luxuriant growth of vegetation. He says that the trip was like walking through caves of mingled fruits, capsicums, cocoanuts through flowers, vegetation, rich colors, and all the products of a hot and moist atmosphere. Wherever a rock could be made to crumble, vegetation started forth, and those luscious features were at first bewildering to the eyes of the explorers. But, he says, there is no mortal reason why we should want the island. A land of coal and iron is waste, and the rest is covered after a $50 bond had been mutilated. The commissioner, Jacob Kline, was a splendid and commendable liberality gave the finder fifty cents for his trouble.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: We held the belief years ago that a good boy of our world yet be discovered in this county, and the past few years have demonstrated that our opinion was correct, as more one can now be procured than the present demand calls for. We believe in harmony at all. Bela Wade being the only man who showed himself out to be an enemy to harmony, hearty and Democratic and Professor White looked upon their office as a great secret State matter, and held frequent private interviews with the different places, from which old Wade would come out and blurt the whole thing to the reporters, damning his confederates, up and down hill, for a set of imaginers who thought themselves important.

Injustice says that there are no snakes on the island; that he saw some centipedes and a great many scorpions; that the people are all of a comely copper-color, idle and loitering, but that as nobody in the commission on either side spoke Spanish, he could not say any conversation with the people who could inform them. Those who did speak it according to the books could not make their learning harmonize with the facts. This shows how General Grant selected his San Domingo Commission, of which as he does the most of his officials—sending them to find out something, without regard to their acquirements in the foreign language but that their absolutisms might have some effect upon the country. Boynton says that when they came to Hayti they did see a strong, sensitive, cannibal looking race, with woolly skins, but with straight noses, and all the appearance of men who could make a nation, and were going to fight for it; who did not mean to be wheedled out of it, who could get up a revolution in earnest, at short notice.

All the correspondents were delighted to come home, and all who had a chance to go, and did not do it, are delighted that they stayed at home. Nearly all of them described the affair, from beginning to end, to have been a perfect fiasco. Three men and a lot of newspaper folks were sent out junketing to a country about which they had no knowledge, with a short time to see it in, to accompany them, and they came back knowing nothing about it, and their only troubles are a lot of bugs picked up by the naturalists. Was there ever such a farce, even under this administration?

ENGLISH VIEW OF PARIS.

It is Only an Occasion that is Wanted to Produce the Parallel in London.

[From the Saturday Review.]

"We do not know who are the English parallels to Floerens or Assi; but we can hardly doubt that such persons exist, and might be brought to the surface under favorable conditions. As to the followers who would come at their orders to interpret them into terms of mere brutality, we need only say that the British rough is a person who shows no signs of that sensitiveness to the refinements of cruelty by some unforeseen combination of circumstances which is the characteristic of the Parisian. If Paris and London at the mercy of such persons as the French leaders, with such a following as might be collected, and less excitement or bravado, there would probably be more plunder and brutality. We have no reason to suspect, that the upper classes in England are less likely to give up the reins without a struggle; they have not been demoralized by a long succession of misfortunes, and have still some of the habits of government. But it would certainly be the instinct of every man if we could believe that any progress was being made in removing those elements of danger which are a constant threat to the civilization of Europe. The Paris of Petroleum, as we have more of the explosive material here, though hitherto it has been fortunately inocuous."

THE PRICE OF LIFE.

Suit for Damages Against a Homicide.

Louisville has a case in court which is probably without precedent and likely to result in the adjudication of some important questions. It is a suit for damages to the amount of $25,000 against a man for homicide, and is instituted under a section of the revised statutes of Kentucky which provides that the commission of a felony shall not release or prevent any civil remedy of the party aggrieved against the felon." The plaintiff is John Odell, who sets forth in his petition that he is the administrator of the estate of one Wm. H. Odell, deceased, and the defendant, Conrad Kolb, in Louisville, on the 27th ultimo, "did unlawfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought shoot and kill the said Odell." Suit for damages against men who slay a fellow-man in either in cold blood or heat of passion, would have a beneficial influence. If a wife or child can be compensated for the loss of a cow by negligence, why not be compensated for the death of a husband or father on whom they lean for support, when that father is stricken down by the hand of a wealthy assassin?

Who Sent It?

The adage, "go ahead and hear the news from home" is forcibly illustrated in the publication of telegraphic dispatches from this city, under date of April 10th, in the following: "The German peace celebration in this city to-day was a great success, beyond all expectation. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The weather was good and the procession was the finest ever seen in this city, and was just two and a half miles long. A large number from the country and adjacent towns participated, and the cities leading to the city were strewn with wagons and carriages, and the railroads and packets were full of people. Business houses, hotels and dwellings were beautifully decorated. There was an immense number of runaways and accidents, but none were serious. Brightsmiths' Hall was crowded in the evening to-night. Who sent this glowing report to other cities of what did not transpire here at all?

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1871.

General Amnesty Bill Passed.

In the House, under the call of States, a large number of resolutions and bills were introduced and referred. The most important was Mr. Hale's amnesty bill, which was passed to-day as a suspension of the rules by a vote of 144 to 40. The bill was supported by all the Democrats and many leading Republicans, among them Messrs. Banks, Dawes, Farnsworth, Garfield, Lynch, Hale, Scofield, Kelley, Finkelnburg and others, including three colored members, Messrs. DeLarge, Turner and Wells. The passage of this bill was greeted with applause on the Democratic side, which drew forth a rebuke from the Speaker.

A Remarkable Statement from Secretary Fish.

The State Department has just issued a volume on Commercial relations. The article upon San Domingo occupies a page and a half. The following portion is considered a rather remarkable statement to be indorsed by Secretary Fish: "Coffee is grown on the northern side; the production is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the country, and it has recently been imported from St. Thomas and Curaccoa. The retail price is twenty-five cents in gold. Cotton and cocoa are raised in insignificant quantities. There are no productions from the mines in the Dominican territory. The enterprising accounts published in the United States are gotten up by adventurers who have obtained concessions for nothing, and expect to realize profits from the credulity of their fellow-citizens. There is no question that there are indications of copper and gold, as these metals have been found in small quantities, but it is extremely doubtful whether enterprises in search of these metals will ever be profitable. As a warning to such as may be tempted to embark capital in Dominican mining enterprises, it is proper to state that Mr. Heneker, an English gentleman who resided in this country more than thirty years, was constantly engaged in visiting all parts of this island. He was a member of the Geological Society of London, and employed scientific engineers and cornish miners, but it proved to be labor lost. He died about five years ago, impoverished and disappointed. The wealth of this country consists in its various cabinet, lignum vitæ and dye woods, and the fertility of its soil, which is capable of producing all tropical plants in abundance; but it languishes in consequence of its constant revolutionary state, and because it has but a small and ignorant population. Efforts have been made at times to introduce white immigration, but unsuccessfully. Nearly all emigrants from Europe and the United States fell victims to the climate in a very short time after their arrival. This fact is repeatedly recorded in the archives of the Consulate. There is no white field labor in St. Domingo."

Reduction of the Revenue.

The proposition of Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, for authority to consider the whole subject of a reduction of the revenue during recess, was the result of consultation covering considerable ground in Committee. The design is to divide the subjects, and set each member at certain investigations, and then meet toward the close of the recess to put the work in formal shape, ready to present to Congress at the opening of session. Senator Sherman believes that with a proper disposition to economize, the ordinary expenditures of the government, exclusive of interest and of provision for the sinking fund, can be reduced to one hundred and ten millions. If funding goes on as successfully as now anticipated, the interest within three years will be reduced to one hundred and ten millions, the sinking fund then to twenty-five millions, and pensions thirty millions, making the annual expenditure two hundred and seventy millions. If the revenue at present rates of taxation will be two hundred and three hundred and twenty millions, and thus make possible a reduction of taxation at the next session of not exceeding six per cent. It is believed the Committee will recommend raising nearly the whole internal revenue from whisky and tobacco and a few incidine tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1871.

HISTORY OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Charles Beaman, late Secretary of Senator Sumner, has prepared a very complete work upon the Alabama claims. He was long clerk to Mr. Sumner, and of course, is perfectly familiar with the inside history of the subject as understood by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It goes over all the ground of the politics of England from first, and contains a history of the High Commission and its doings, and of the negotiations.

Sumner to Review Fish's Foreign Policy.

Mr. Sumner has prepared a speech reviewing the entire foreign policy of Secretary Fish, prompted, in the first instance, by the latter's paper on the Motley matter, and in connection with the recent Santo Domingo letters from Mr. Fish, as yet unpublished, upon various international questions which he has had under consideration, but which will not be delivered at the present stage of the session.

Preliminary Census Report.

A resolution passed the House for printing the preliminary report of the census. It has been decided to publish it in quarto, so that it will be uniform in size and one of the series in which the final report will appear. It will be stereotyped, as now in type, and the volume will appear immediately on receiving the last returns.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. Hale's Amnesty Bill, which passed the House of Representatives, is as follows:

A bill for the removal of legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be and the same are hereby removed from all persons whatsoever, except those who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion after having been clothed with the power of the United States, who, having above the age of twenty-one years, had previously taken an oath as members of the several State conventions, which adopted pretended ordinances of secession, and violated the obligation of such oath.

SEC. 2. That the disqualification hereby removed from the benefit of the act no senator within the district where he resides, from being a citizen of some court of the United States or a justice of the peace, shall administer to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, which oath or affirmation shall be forwarded by said officer to the Secretary of State of the United States, to be filed; and cause a list of all persons complying with the provisions of this act to be made by said officer at the next opening of each session thereof, and the officer before whom such oath or affirmation is made shall give to the person taking the same a certificate of the same, under such forms and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

The vote on the above

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 15, 1871.

REVOLUTION.

Paris Must Swim in Blood Unless the Germans Interfere.

The Commune Fiercely Reckless.

Priests and Nuns Imprisoned

As "Citizens, Styled Servants of a Person Called God."

A Bishop Stripped Naked and Tortured for Hours.

The Assault to be Made To-day

THREATENED ONSLAUGHT.

Germany Will Not Interfere With the Domestic Affairs of France.

Fierce Excesses of the Commune—Blasphemy and Barbarism.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, April 13.—Unless the Germans save us, Paris must swim with blood. The Commune hourly grows more desperate, and resorts to new excesses. The Concierge is filled with priests and nuns who have been arrested on warrants calling them "citizens, styled servants of a person called God." Archbishop Darboy was stripped naked, bound to a pillar and scourged and mocked for hours by a band of 200 Reds.

Position of the Versailles Troops—The Commune Demand that Foreign Ambassadors Arrange the Quarrel—The Prussians Again Threaten to Interfere—Desertions from Paris.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times'* special from Versailles says the Government troops now occupy in strong force the towns of Bonlogne, Asnier, and Sablonville, and have unmasked a number of new batteries between Neuilly and the ramparts of Paris.

The Paris newspapers exhort the people to abstain from voting at the election of to-day, and thereby give a death-blow to the Commune.

Barricades have been erected by the Communists in the line de Rivoli.

The Commune has made an indirect demand that the foreign ambassadors take upon themselves the task of arranging the quarrel with the Versailles Government, but that the representatives of the powers are reluctant to accept the responsibility.

A special from Versailles says the breach at Porte Maillot will admit of an easy entrance by an assailing party; also the insurgent batteries on the ramparts have been silenced, and that the assault is expected to be made to-morrow.

LONDON, April 10.—It is again reported that Asay has escaped from Paris.

The Church of Notre Dame has been sacked.

VERSAILLES, April 8.—M. Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters.

A partial breach has been made in the fortifications of Paris.

A sortie was made against Chatillon on Saturday night, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

VERSAILLES, April 10.—It has been reported that the Prussians threaten intervention in the affairs of Paris if the disturbances are not ended by the 16th inst.; but there is the best authority for pronouncing the statement untrue.

Favre, contrary to general expectation, did not go to the Prussian headquarters yesterday.

Le Soire says that more than eight hundred persons called upon by the Communists to serve as national guards, escaped from Paris by descending from the ramparts by means of ropes, and reached the lines of the Versailles army in safety.

Paris to be Entered by Storm.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A Versailles special to the morning papers says General Pichol has died from his wounds.

The Government is resolved to enter Paris by storm, at any cost, rather than bombard the city. Fort Valerien fires mainly to clear the ramparts and to prevent artillery being used to repel an attack. The engineers have all been ordered to the front; but there is the best authority for pronouncing the statement untrue.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
A clubs of twenty per year.....1 00
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

Few public questions have of late agitated the popular mind of this country more violently than the proposed annexation of San Domingo, and the report of the Commissioners on the subject will command a measure of attention such as has seldom been given to a Congressional document. The paper presents few if any significant facts bearing upon the question, with which readers of the newspapers are not already familiar. It is, however, true that its official character, the very worthy reputation of its authors, and the recognition of the solemn responsibilities imposed upon them by the duty of preparing it, combine to impart to the report a considerable degree of authority and influence in the estimation of many readers. Attempts, we notice, are already made to counteract its probable effect by rumors of dissension among the Commissioners, and by the statement that one of them admits that, from want of time and from other circumstances, the document is superficial, as not containing the complete presentation of the subject that would have been possible and desirable. Quite likely these rumors belong to the category of vain tricks and dark ways which at present play so important a *role* in partisan warfare. Whatever may be their origin, they are not destined, we are sure, to have any appreciable effect upon the final adjustment of the great question. Whether through the formal report of the Commissioners, or by means of the independent statements of individuals, all the facts necessary to a just judgment regarding the annexation of the dark little republic, either have been or will be brought to the knowledge of the people. If the island is to be absorbed, the people, before they act in the matter, will know what they are about to do. Happily, the President has at length learned to comprehend the real functions of his office in relation to measures for the extension of the area of his rule. In his message transmitting the report to Congress he says that, all personal solicitude ended, he gladly hands over the whole affair to the judgment of the American people and their representatives in Congress assembled. Except a fling or two slightly personal and therefore not quite graceful in such a paper, the entire message exhibits the same conciliatory spirit. It is really apologetic or self-vindicatory in tendency and effect. Doubtless, General GRANT in his course of earnest and energetic labor for the enlargement of the boundaries of freedom, has not been consciously animated by any selfish or corrupt motives or inducements. Doubtless, his sympathies were rather deeply moved in behalf of those poor Dominicans—republicans in name, but utterly unable in their own strength to make themselves republicans in fact. Doubtless his indignation kindled at the contemplation of the multiplied and various attractions of the Dominican climate, scenery and productions, while his reason was led captive by the many economical advantages promised, rather assured, as it seemed to him, by the acquisition of the insular fragment. Our domain already stretching from ice to oranges, why might it not extend a little further? In recollection of the President's well known views concerning the aid derivable from our gold mines in paying our national debt, we cannot doubt as to the hopes in the same direction suggested by the prospect of annexation. Then, once enlisted in the support of the scheme, of course the sort of opposition which he incurred may have unconsciously stimulated him to persist. The Senator is a provoking antagonist. As Lord MELBOURNE said of MACAULAY, he is so "cock sure of everything," especially his own infallibility, that he must be very disagreeable. His "wisdom, gravity, profound conceit' make him so irresistible as to provoke resistence. Last of all, the President seems never to have known, in fact to have been cut off by his present position from discovering the almost unanimous conviction of the popular mind adverse to the absorption of weak people as the prey of the strong, degraded by ages of slavery and besotted in their ignorance and superstition. Sharing the repugnance of those who chose him to office, he would not have pursued the course he did. Assuming that his hostile impression had been removed by better information, he ought to have felt the necessity of carrying the people with him by the diffusion of the knowledge which had produced the change in his own mind. After violent and even rancorous debates and stormy agitation, the subject is at length placed before the people in the right form. That the question involved will be discussed in view of all pertinent facts and just considerations there is no reasonable ground for doubting. The circumstance to the President that the report, which in its condensed statement of facts throws so much light upon the great subject, completely confirms the allegations so often made by him in support of annexation.

A FEW days ago a local contemporary had some very just remarks on the improved condition of the schoolmaster among us and the increased respect in which he and his office are held by the people. So great a reform within living memory has taken place in this matter, that our contemporary thinks that the time is near when, as now in Prussia, the teacher will be the most respected man in the land, upon whom the people do not look down, but to whom they look up. Referring to these remarks the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* corrects the flattering assumption as to the dignity of the Prussian schoolmaster. "That in Prussia the school teacher is the most respected man in the land is not quite true," says the *Volksblatt*. "In many places he takes only a very subordinate position, and in fact receives less wages than the swineherd of the village, notwithstanding the great services which he renders to the state." Our German contemporary even waxes satirically merry over the imaginary wealth and social importance of the Prussian pedagogue. It seems that few people have more frequently occasion to apply the girdle which answers so excellent a purpose in stilling the pangs of hunger. He preserves his patience, however. When the long promised increase of pay absolutely essential to his comfort is still withheld, he buckles "up his *Schmachtriemen* or famine strap a hole or two, and, with truly German fidelity works away, training the youth confided to his care in virtue and the fear of God, until at last death releases him from his martyrdom." Finally, the *Volksblatt* is decidedly of the opinion that if the current saying is true that—"Prussia has starved itself into power and greatness"—then the Prussian schoolmaster has contributed his full measure, well shaken and pressed down, to the power and greatness of his country.

To the testimony of our German neighbor we may add that in Germany even the masters of higher instruction, even the Professors in the Universities, do not receive large salaries. While so well paid as to be able to live in comfort, their income seems very insignificant in comparison with the income of men holding similar positions in other countries. Money has never been the inspiration of the scholars and men of science who have made Germany the center of civilization, the lead of thought and knowledge from which intellectual light is diffused over all the earth. In fact, Germany seems to be the only country left in which knowledge is still intensely pursued for its own sake, while virtue under the name of duty is still obeyed without reference to hope of preferment or other temporal reward. Neither Baconianism nor Paleyism has ever commanded much respect among the Germans.

GENERAL BUTLER hit the nail squarely on the head in a speech in the House of Representatives, the other day, thus: "Let the Democratic party, through all its leaders, North and South, of all its organizations, proclaim that it is necessary for the success of the Democracy that these Southern Ku-Klux murders, outrages and wrongs shall stop, and that life, property and all the rights of citizens must be respected or they cannot elect a Democratic President in 1872, and from that hour, in my belief, profound peace and quiet will reign in every county in the Southern States." That the recent outrages in the South result from the renewed activity of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, there is no sort of doubt—a fact that needs no comment.

BATTLING THE GREAT EVIL.

THE COMMERCIAL has many times called attention to the abuses connected with the granting of licenses to sell liquors in this county, and urged the people to apply a remedy. It was apparent to any one who had vision, that drinking saloons were multiplying on every square in our populous districts, and that the letter and spirit of our license laws were being daily violated. We reproduced those laws, time and again, but no one doubted or denied that they were insufficiently administered. All admitted what was too plain to deny; but the difficulty was to hit upon a remedy. The evil was not only continued, but increased at a fearful ratio, until every man who wished a license could get one, without regard to his accommodations, or the necessity for his house. The people, in order to stay the tide of intemperance, pauperism and crime which flows from the illegally licensed doggeries, concluded to make an earnest and determined effort to have the license laws enforced. With this movement our readers are familiar; but it is just to say that it originated with that most worthy and beneficent organization, the Young Men's Christian Association. A working committee of citizens was organized, counsel employed, and other needful steps taken for entering upon the work. The proceedings before the License Board have been fully published in our columns, from day to day, and we need not say to our readers that they develop a state of things that can scarcely be characterized in moderate language. We had long since been convinced, from what we had seen and heard, that the abuses of the license system were flagrant and numerous, but the developments of the past few days show that the half had not been told. The laws have been so loosely administered as to nullify their most important provisions. They have been warped and wrongly construed in the interest of the retailers of ardent spirits—and generally the lower class—while no disposition has been manifested to hear or heed the complaints of the people. All the guards thrown around the traffic in rum, for the protection of the citizens, have been nullified or disregarded; and those who should stand as the conservators of the law, between the rights of the community and aggressions of a corrupting, debasing and impoverishing traffic, are found too willing at all times to shield and defend the violators of law, and too ready to turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of an outraged people. The laws are distorted to favor the immoral and the destructive element, rather than subserve the happiness, prosperity and peace of society. The citizens interested in this movement have only a desire to enforce the law as it stands. They do not seek to injure or oppress any man, nor deprive the humblest citizen of his rights. They only ask that the license laws shall be fairly construed and honestly administered. In this just, and reasonable, and *necessary* demand they receive the moral support of all good citizens, and the active aid of the best residents in every neighborhood in which the evils of indiscriminate rum-selling are experienced. It is to be regretted that the people have received so little countenance at the hands of the Commissioners, and that these officers have shown so strong a disposition to continue on in the old way. The conflict will be waged, however, no matter what opposing force may be encountered; and though the struggle may for the present appear unequal, the people will eventually triumph. To make their successes speedy and permanent, every man of property and influence, every good citizen, every Christian and philanthropist, must act in concert. The Courts will be asked to define points of law now mooted and misunderstood, and when the law is once laid down the people will see that their servants carry it out faithfully and honestly. The Commissioners must understand that they are not above the law, but subject to its authority. Those legitimately engaged in the business of hotel and tavern keeping, should not and will not be interfered with: but those whose sole purpose is to make a living by destroying their fellow men, must be driven to honest employment.

WE do not think that there is any solid foundation for the sort of despair with which many regard the condition of affairs in France. [illegible] The highest tribunal in the land, [illegible] of promptness and decision in encountering the revolt, it has been necessary for the government to proceed with caution. In the first place, time was required to gather the needful force for action from the provinces. Time was required even to get the permission of the German Cabinet to assemble more troops near Paris than were allowed by the terms of the peace preliminaries. In the second place, if the Government had been prepared to assume immediate action against the insurgents, extreme caution was expedient. President THIERS, who knows his compatriots perfectly, felt the necessity of trying a policy of conciliation, however vain it seemed, for the mere purpose of securing the good will of the soldiers. Instead of warranting despondency, the course of events thus far justifies the confident expectations of the victory and firm establishment of order under the Versailles Government. In all the great cities of the provinces, either no socialistic movements have taken place, or they have signally failed. It has been triumphantly proved that the French people desire neither division nor disorganization, and that they are no longer accessible to the influences so disastrous in former times, however slowly enlightenment and the spirit of the nineteenth century have pervaded French society and raised the people to a higher level. Foreigners who feared the outbreak of the revolutionary frenzy and the rage of the poor for the blood of the rich, forgot that the general prevalence of moderate prosperity and the entire absence of the old oppressions, render a revival of the old times simply impossible. Though correspondents and the telegraph speak of terror reigning in Paris, it is merely the terror which always prevails wherever a mob gets the upper hand and runs riot. It is not the terror of '93 and '94. Before that time can be restored, long years of brutal despotism must come before it, restricting all property and all comforts to a limited class, and driving the people to eat grass as a refuge from starvation. The sanguinary crimes committed by the Parisian rabble of to-day are perpetrated under impulse, the outcome of momentary passions violently executed, which presently die away and have the criminal frightened at his own performance. It is well understood that the rioters were terrified and completely demoralized by their own acts a few days ago, in firing on the unarmed multitude and in putting the Generals to death. The mere proposition to adopt measures of a semantic severity had already produced divisions in their ranks, while the feeble character of the men who fancied themselves in favor of such severity makes it unlikely that the method of terror though theoretically approved, could be at all carried out. Their hope of success seems to have rested almost entirely upon the fraternization of the troops sent against them, or their refusal to execute the orders of the Government. In this hope they marched out to meet them the other day and were grievously disappointed. Thoroughly routed they ran back into Paris, abandoning the guns which made them formidable. Hopeless of success, and with only their barricades to trust in for defense, their position must seem to themselves perilous and in every way uncomfortable. Trying to make favorable terms with the Government, and fighting a little for that end, and the Government, on the other hand, striving to avoid the effusion of blood, the situation of suspense may be somewhat prolonged, but the result can hardly be considered doubtful, unless some new element of disturbance shall be introduced.

IN Executive Session on the nominations made by the President "in the interest of Senator CONKLING" for certain important offices in New York city, Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, made a speech of some length, deprecating the course of the Administration in the matter of appointments to office, and especially in the cases then under consideration. He thought the confirmation of these nominations ought not to take place, but that they should lie over. The President should be asked to withdraw them from the Senate. The appointments were confirmed, however, several Senators abstaining from voting, among them Messrs. CRAGIN and PATTERSON, of New Hampshire; WILSON and SUMNER, of Massachusetts; FENTON, of New York; SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; SHERMAN, of Ohio; TRUMBULL and LOGAN, of Illinois, and MORTON, of Indiana.

IT appears that great indignation has been excited in Cuba and Porto Rico by the statements of the American newspapers concerning the reported sale of the former island to the United States. One organ of Cuban public opinion declares that all the gold in the world would not be sufficient to buy the island, and that it can never be sold for the reason that the Spanish inhabitants will never give their consent to the transaction. The determination of the Madrid Government to retain the possession is forcibly set forth in some statistics lately published regarding the suppression of the insurrection. The Colonial Government has borrowed thirty millions of dollars, of which only three millions have been paid. It besides owes rather more than four millions to contractors and other purveyors; an enormous burden to rest upon a million and a half of people. The cost of the insurrection in human life has been also something fearful to think of. When it broke out, there were thirteen thousand Spanish troops in the island. To these were, in course of time, added fifty-nine thousand regulars and thirty-five thousand volunteers, the latter being partly Spaniards and partly loyal Cubans. For two and a half years this great force operated against the ill-armed, ill-organized, and ill-led insurgents, without decisive results. Now that the revolt is almost ended, it would be interesting to know how many of the one hundred and seven thousand men employed in its suppression are still alive, or fit to bear arms. A correspondent estimates them at forty thousand, which he supposes to be liberal. To the losses thus indicated must, of course, be added those resulting from the interruption of trade and the injury of property, which are well known to have been very great.

And now, Cuba having been pacified, we learn that violent agitation reigns in Porto Rico. The Radical party, composed of Creoles, and the Conservatives, all pure Spaniards, are engaged in a war of words which is confidently expected before long to become a war of blows. A "Liberal Conservative Committee" has been formed under the Presidency of a Spaniard of rank, the Marquis de Esteranza, who has published a manifesto in which it is declared that the time for talking has gone by and the time for action come. "Our adversaries," says the document, "have impregnated the political atmosphere with destructive principles, ideas revolutionary and anti-Spanish, which it is our duty to counteract; otherwise Porto Rico will become a new Hayti, or another San Domingo." The reproach is thrown out that, while the Cubans were shedding their blood and expending their treasure for the Spanish dominion, the people of Porto Rico were indifferent spectators of the beginning of revolution in their own island. It seems that a fresh impulse has been given the movement by the election of an Italian to the Spanish throne, the population of the island being thoroughly dissatisfied with the new king. These facts are, at least ought to be, interesting to us in this country, as they indicate the radical discontent of the islanders to the south of us with the foreign rule, whose early retirement in any event seems likely to raise a fresh and perhaps irresistible temptation to our national cupidity for territory in the tropics.

THE debates, disputes and high time generally over the San Domingo project, have doubtless served a very good purpose. It is doubtful whether anything less would have produced the condition at Washington which is described as nearly resembling the millennium among the lately ravaging Republicans there. At least, the objectors have won the day, and it must have been a power indeed that could force the retreat whereof comes this happy state of feeling. Public opinion has for once been felt and recognized, although it had to speak loudly, and to some it may have seemed roughly. The value of it all will be determined by how well the experience is remembered and the admonitions of the hot passage are applied in future dealings with important questions. At one time, and perhaps it still is the fact, this annexation business bid fair to decide the question of candidate with Republicans in the next Presidential canvass. There is an average sense among the people, which, after all, is the highest tribunal in the land, [illegible] ever unpleasant consequences may follow, they may not choose to keep the peace. Nations sometimes act like individuals, and rather like to set the peacemaker at defiance—saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge?

THE New York *Tribune* argues continually in favor of paying the National debt in the shortest time possible. The fact that a nation, like an individual, may be so situated that it will be better to postpone payment for awhile, rather pay gradually, and use some of the earnings in development, whereby the debt-paying capacity will be many fold increased, is totally ignored by the *Tribune*. It says mills are not stopped and manufactures kept going, which is qualifiedly true; but let us tell the *Tribune* that the policy has a repressing effect, and is virtually the policy of the farmer selling off a strip of his land to pay at once, when, under a more gradual policy, he would be able to improve his land, make it productive, and finally with comparative ease pay all and keep the land. There is such a thing as employing capital to obtain the means wherewith to pay a debt, and there is another of repressing such employment and eating into the capital itself. True, the debt will be paid—a debt that need not be paid at once—but it will be at the cost of an impoverishing effort. We fancy the *Tribune* itself does not practice what it teaches. It is not the policy on which the financial world proceeds. Free the energies of this country for a few years to the extent it might be done, and it will pay two dollars easier than it can one now.

IT seems that the anthracite coal troubles are not in as fair a way of adjustment as was supposed a few days since, and that the probabilities of resumption by the 10th instant are all "knocked in the head," in the rejection of the last proposition of the railroad companies by the leaders of the W. B. A., in advance of the meeting of the miners. From the conferences that had been held it was presumed that the offer would be accepted, as the feeling among the miners appeared to be favorable; but as the leaders have, with apparent haste, rejected the offer, and thus committed the Association, the troubles have been fully revived, with no apparent prospect of adjustment. The responsibility, it is claimed, rests entirely with the leaders of the miners.

THE Pittsburgh *Evening Leader*, in a manner not particularly courteous, wants to know why the COMMERCIAL is silent with reference to the "Pine Creek Swindle." Amiable neighbor, if we had the slightest suspicion of what you mean, we would at once tell you. If reference is made to the exchange of Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds lying in the treasury, to facilitate the construction of certain other railroads, we can say promptly that, now, as last winter, we are for such a policy, as a perfectly sound and safe one in every respect. We have heard that a bill meeting the objections of Gov. GEARY's veto last winter has been prepared, which we hope is the case. If the *Leader* sees fit to oppose it, we know of nobody that will particularly object. But wouldn't it be well to know what you are talking about first?

WERE we to make the announcement that, as a general thing, the manufacturers in Pittsburgh were about doubling the capacity of their mills, and would hereafter employ double the amount of capital and labor they now do, we would hear the free-traders shriek: "See how rich they are getting! Down with the Tariff." Put in practice, the shriek would mean buying abroad, whereby the foreign manufacturers would be able or forced to double the capacity of their mills, and have employment to double their present capital and labor, and this the free-traders say would be the best thing that could happen to this country. Well, the Pittsburgh manufacturers are going to do no such thing—"on the contrary quite the reverse"—so the free-traders need not shriek!

BETWEEN fifty and sixty millions of Mr. BOUTWELL'S $200,000,000 funding fives have been taken, and the success of the loan is considered certain, notwithstanding the doubt concerning the early announcement that foreign capitalists stood ready to take all that was not taken at home. The idle capital of the country is gradually finding its way into this security, which no doubt will come to be regarded as the great favorite among investments.

IT is the Pittsburgh Business is to be given up and the idea of dropping it does not mean a stroke of policy with reference to a revival at some favorable moment, it has been suggested that the President should withdraw the naval force, and let things settle back as they were, or drift where they will, and leave BAEZ to fight it out. There is but one way to act if hereafter this is really to be no affair of ours. The report of the Commissioners, with the bulky appendix yet to make its appearance, might as well have been supplemented with the paragraph which DR. HOWE strove unsuccessfully to have inserted, to the effect that the examination of the question had been "superficial;" though the refusal to do this makes no difference, since most people, as they read the report, will simply add this as their first comment. One thing is just possible, which is, that the denial that annexation is a "job" may induce those who have been asserting it was, and mysteriously pretending to know something that would prove it, to produce their proof. Of course we do not mean to suggest that such a thing can be proven against General GRANT—that has been disposed of, if ever it had an existence—but it has been said that the Commission might search ten years in the island for the proof and not find it, for the simple reason that it was to be found only in New York. Now if it is there let those who say so bring it forth. The circumstances are favorable to the task, and this would be legitimate to the "discussion" which the President in his message invites. Perhaps, after all, we have just commenced to hear about the matter.

A PROMINENT citizen of New York, writing to a friend in Philadelphia about the New Hampshire election, says:

"I was informed that it was certain that the Republican candidates for Congress would be defeated in consequence of the approval of the income tax, and that it was not necessary to send documents there. It will not be believed that the income tax was the cause of the Republican defeat in New Hampshire, but I am satisfied that such was the case. I heard several New Hampshire Republicans declare that they would not vote for a ticket whose nominees were pledged to support this odious, repudiating and confiscating tax."

In this connection it is to be observed that KELLOGG, Republican, of Connecticut, whose district is largely Democratic, is re-elected to Congress. There were other causes, but it is not to be doubted that his opposition to the income tax contributed to the result. It is said that Congress will adjourn one week from to-day. There is yet time enough to repeal this odious and unjust law.

IT is stated for the information of those who do not know the fact, that Judge LUDLOW, of Philadelphia, who recently sent a white man to prison for refusing to serve on a jury with a negro citizen, is a Democrat. The fact, however, had nothing to do with the action of the Judge, which was entirely judicial, outside of politics.

INDICATIONS abound—at least did abound before the Red Republicans got possession of Paris—that the French journalists and writers are beginning to grasp the real lessons of their national defeat, and are disposed to inculcate them upon their readers. Though some of them persistently insist on the duty of every Frenchman to hate every German forever—though some of them continue to offer absurd reasons to account for German success without the recognition of German superiority, others of them seem determined to discover and accept the actual, undeniable facts of the catastrophe. Thus the report that one of the theaters was about to revive a licentious play, greatly in fashion for some years before the war, called forth severe denunciations from some of the journals, and grave remonstrances from others. One paper, admitting that the play was lively and witty, deplored the evil influence exerted by such productions during the last twenty years. "The theater," the writer said, "should have but one object—to excite respect and love for the grand, the beautiful and the good, by placing noble characters and solid virtues before the eyes of the public. To pretend to cure vice by complaisantly exhibiting its hideous though tempting aspects, is a method dangerous to the ignorant multitude," and so on through a good part of a column, saying among other things that fearful consequences to society had already resulted from such performances. This is certainly a new strain in a Parisian newspaper. By itself it might not mean much, but the changed spirit of the press on theatrical subjects is only one of the many proofs that the lessons of calamity have not been wasted upon all the Parisians.

THE New York *World* wants a funeral and promises to have the corpse ready in the shape of the "dead issues." Its anxiety has been increased of late by the revival of the purpose in the South of "going back" on the verdict of the war, and have a rehearing in 1872 of the issues decided at Appomattox. The *World* may well be alarmed, and wish its Ku-Klux allies were buried far down in the earth, and JEFF DAVIS with them, if he persists in making speeches like that recently uttered by him at Selma. But the "issues" won't be buried, the Ku-Klux won't let them. Nor will JEFF. DAVIS stop making speeches praying for and predicting the triumph of the rebel cause. Here is what the *World* gives these "allies" to understand:

"The time has come when it should be fully understood by the South that the Northern Democracy do not intend to fight that battle over again, and that no Democratic victory in the North will bear such a construction. After the splendid triumph in New Hampshire *some of the Southern journals seemed to entertain such hopes, and perhaps our narrow escape from defeat in Connecticut was necessary to open their judgment and save them from a fatal delusion.* On a platform constructed against the old issues, and with reasonable effort, elect our candidate for President. But we have no such superfluous strength as we can afford to make issues. That the party has been so often defeated by an indiscreet plank in its platform is a most unquestionable matter of fact on the subject. If the Republicans were permitted to make our position to establish tranquility in San Domingo? Mr. Fulton is a damaging advocate, as he is apt to be. He probably means well, but his reasons impeach the government, and his motion of burying a place of exile for the colored citizens of the United States will not be generally approved.

THE New York *Globe*, referring to the unexpected removal of Moses H. Grinnell from the post of Naval Officer, "in the interest of Senator Conkling," says: "The personal devotion of Mr. Grinnell to Gen. Grant is something worthy of note. He has expended over $16,000 of his own private funds to promote the General's advancement, and only a few days since gave a check of $1,000 to defray election expenses in Connecticut. Mr. Grinnell has also been influential in raising funds from the business men of New York. One prominent banker who gave his check for $5,000 to Mr. Grinnell, declares that no more of his checks can be had for election purposes. What Senator Fenton has been doing of late to call out this sudden and ruthless slaughter of his friends everybody is inquiring, and everybody is apparently left in mystery."

THE German peace jubilee at New York on Monday next, will unquestionably be an immense affair. It is stated that every musician that can be found in the city, including even the "street musicians," has been engaged for the occasion. The mass meeting in Tompkins Square will be opened by the singing of Luther's hymn, "*Eine Feste Berg ist unser Gott*," to be followed, after the opening address, by the singing of the "Watch on the Rhein" by the united societies. Some eight hundred veteran soldiers of the war against the rebellion will march in the procession, carrying numerous bullet-riddled flags, and General Sigel, it is expected, will act as one of the marshals.

THE New York Legislature is now being strongly urged to adopt the proposed amendment to the state constitution, designed to extend the payment of the debts for which the canal revenues are pledged from six years to forty years. These debts now amount to about $12,000,000. They include the balance of the debt incurred for the construction and improvement of the State canals, and the annual sum required to be raised to pay them will be about $2,500,000, which must be obtained from the revenues arising from tolls. The extension of time is desired in view of the necessity of the reduction of tolls, with a view to abolishing the tolls altogether, or reducing them to a nominal sum.

THE Boston *Post* makes a clean heart of it over the Connecticut election. Here is what it says: "To say that we are not surprised at the result of the Connecticut election would be to disguise the real fact. We had supposed that the State was sure for Gov. English and that we should at least divide the Congressional delegation with the Radicals, making a gain of one member. But the returns show that upon the largest poll ever given, the Radical State ticket is elected by less than fifty majority, and the Congressional delegation stands the same as in the last House.

IN the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, on the 4th, Thomas Cullen rose and said to Judge Ludlow: "Judge, I won't serve as a juror, giving as his reason that the proud Caucasian blood which flows in his aristocratic veins boiled with indignation at his disgrace in having to sit on a jury with a negro. The Judge fined him two hundred dollars and sent him to prison until the fine is paid. Mr. Cullen went off declaring that he would rot in jail before he would pay the fine, but the impression obtained that he will get tired first.

A Berlin letter asserts that Bismarck "has fallen into disgrace, or something like it, with his master." The reason is that Count Moltke and some others, dissatisfied with the Chancellor's terms of peace, appealed to the King, who sided with them, whereupon Bismarck ordered his train for Berlin, and "he says the writer, "he sulks now, and will continue to sulk for some months to come, at Vargin, until his master again learns to value his services, and restores him to his ancient place of favor. The reconciliation will be facilitated by both his adversaries quitting the field, both contemplating their resignation of office."

THE *Ledger* says the gamblers of Louisville exercise a powerful, if not controlling, influence in elections in that city. Some of them are wealthy, and it has been said that when they are united they can elect any candidate they please. The *Ledger* is the organ of the Presbyterian denomination, but has made himself popular by numerous acts of charity, and, being a man of considerable force of character, his friendship is sought by candidates. The *Ledger* is honest enough to add that this fact will not redound to the credit of that city.

IT is said by dealers that the market for the sale of lottery tickets fluctuates very little; that in schemes offering 100,000 tickets, for example, there is to be apprehended no great difficulty in disposing of from 60,000 to 70,000 tickets, but after that point the demand must be stimulated by expensive advertising. Even in Europe, however, it has never yet been found that many beyond 80,000 tickets could be sold within the limit of time allowed before the drawings. It is said that over half the tickets of the Cuban lottery are sold in the United States, chiefly at New Orleans and New York.

GOVERNOR REED, of Florida, in a letter detailing advantageous results proceeding from the abolition of slavery in the South, says that in Florida the increase in wealth and population, during the three years of Republican government just past, has been unparalleled in her previous history. Her increase in population has been at least fifty per cent., and in industrial resources more than two hundred per cent.

IT is something to take notice of, that the outrages in the South increase or diminish in exact ratio to the encouragement those committing them receive from the Democratic party in the North. The New Hampshire election gave new hope to the Ku-Klux organization, from whose dens were echoed back the shouts which the Northern Democrats set up over the result. The Connecticut election, however, will be likely to send the villains to their holes for awhile. If they emerge at all it will be at the call of their Democratic allies in the North.

THE New York *Post* is deeply disgusted with its Democratic allies in the "Revenue Reform" business. The selection of RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, who it says is as much of a protectionist as KELLEY, to be President of the Democratic National Committee, has convinced the *Post* that there is no use in looking to the Democracy for support, as RANDALL, on whose committee are several other members of the same stripe, will send out as many protection as free-trade documents. And so the revenue reformers, poor fellows, are getting sick.

THE Citizens' movement for the enforcement of the License Law goes steadily forward, as will be seen from the reports given in another column. The officials who cannot or will not understand the law are likely to receive some hints that will be useful. That was a pertinent and suggestive inquiry of Judge STOWE: "Why are not the Commissioners indicted?" Others had made it before, but he spoke from the Bench.

THE subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company held an election in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, for directors, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: President, HERMAN J. LOMBAERT; Directors, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, WASHINGTON BUTCHER, JOSIAH BACON, JOHN RICE, B. H. BARTOL, JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY D. WELSH, D. B. CUMMINS.

THE National Guard of New Jersey are to be ordered out for a six days' encampment this summer, and will go to Long Branch or Cape May.

"OLD BEN. WADE" is willing to be Governor of Ohio, although, to be frank about the matter, he says he don't want the office. As our friends in Ohio are a trifle at sea, perhaps they will conclude to make the landing with BEN., especially as he is just now out of employment, otherwise out of office, which is something new for him.

SECRETARIES BOUTWELL and DELANO will shortly be off to their respective homes for while, and it is understood that General GRANT, early next month, will start on his California trip,—and, better than all, Congress will adjourn probably in the next two weeks.

THE Illinois Legislature last week passed an act regulating the compensation of railways in that State for the transportation of passengers. It divides the railroads into four classes, according to the gross amount of their respective earnings, and then fixes the maximum rate of charges, viz: Class A to include all railroads whose gross annual earnings per mile shall be $10,000, two and a half cents per mile; class B, earnings per mile, $8,000, or any sum in excess thereof less than $10,000, three cents per mile; class C, earnings per mile $4,000, or less than $8,000, four cents per mile; class D, earnings per mile less than $4,000, four cents per mile. Children under twelve years of age are to be charged only half rates, and ten cents may be added to the fare of any passenger when the same is paid upon the cars, if a ticket might have been procured within a reasonable time before the departure of the train.

WAS there ever a State House built and the people not swindled? The latest case going to prove the negative is in Illinois. It appears from a recent statement that out of $800,000 of public money already taken from the Treasury, for the erection of the State House, only $465,000 has actually run the building. The remainder, $340,000, has been squandered, or otherwise diverted, and nothing to show for it. The Commissioners have taken out of the Treasury $24,000 for salaries—not earned. They have paid the architect already $21,618 for his botch work, and have given for surveys, clerk hire, and the like service, $24,024. Thus, it is shown that the Commissioners, the architect, and clerks have already depleted the Treasury to the tune of $71,114. In addition, they have paid lawyers $5,000.

A CORRESPONDENT relates the singular fact, vouched for by a surgeon who spoke from observation, that the mortality has been great among the French wounded in all cases when the balls have remained some hours in the body before extraction. It is said, in explanation of this, that the Prussian bullets contain a little mercury, which is inserted in the base of the ball to augment the explosive power of the cartridge; and that by the action of the gas produced at the moment of explosion, this mercury is converted into mercurial acid of the most deleterious nature, the effect of which is to poison the blood if it remains in contact with the ball for any time. This development is not looked upon as involving any kind of reproach upon the Germans, and the statement is made in no spirit of complaint, the object being simply to make known a curious chemical fact.

MR. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, was one of the recent visitors to San Domingo. On his return he took Senator Sumner in hand, for opposing annexation, as the best policy for the colored people in the United States. He argues that the island will be then a place of refuge, and to this argument the Cincinnati *Gazette* replies as follows:

"What shall be thought of the undertaking to confer upon the blacks of San Domingo the blessings of our government, when we confess that we cannot protect our own people? What shall be thought of a nation which cannot keep the peace at home, assuming the mission to establish tranquility in San Domingo? Mr. Fulton is a damaging advocate, as he is apt to be. He probably means well, but his reasons impeach the government, and his motion of burying a place of exile for the colored citizens of the United States will not be generally approved.

THE New York *Tribune* says that "General Butler is not the best man in the world for a Congressman; but if people like Swann and Davis begin to set themselves up in comparison with him, there is danger that he will gain a deplorable increase of popularity."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is in the possession of Mr. Charles K. Land, of Fairmont, Indiana, a German Bible, Luther's translation, printed with wooden type, in the year 1534, and is consequently three hundred and thirty-seven years old. It is a heirloom in the family from the fatherland. The family tradition is that it was several times buried during the persecutions of Germany. This is one of the oldest books in the United States, and is valued very highly by its possessor.

The programme for this month for the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds is as follows: Sell two millions of gold on each Wednesday, purchase three millions of bonds on the first and third Thursdays, and two millions on the second and fourth Thursdays. The assistant treasurer at New York has been instructed accordingly.

The penalty for selling liquor in Georgia on election days unlawfully is fifty dollars. But Governor Bullock offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of offenders. Hence the latter are hauled up and pay their fifty dollars fine out of the hundred reward, leaving the remaining fifty to be divided among the offenders' friends, the informers.

The Boston *Athenæum* has an autobiography of George Walton, the celebrated highway robber, bound in the skin of its author, though not by his request. But Medford boasts of a hatter who has devised his body to the Museum of Anatomy at Cambridge, but wants two drum-heads made of his skin, on one of which shall be inscribed Pope's "Universal Prayer," and on the other the Declaration of Independence; and on these drum-heads shall be beaten the national air of "Yankee Doodle," at the base of Bunker Hill Monument, annually, at sunrise, on the 17th of June.

Phebe Cousins, of St. Louis, recently gave her views of the ideal marriage thus: "A molecule of oxygen roaming lonely through space, seeking for its mate, but finding none, when of a sudden in some hideous nook it discover, a molecule of hydrogen, when lo! there is a rush, an embrace, and there is neither any more oxygen nor hydrogen, but a diamond drop of dew reposing on the bosom of the sky." After which she added that she herself was a molecule of hydrogen, but the only responsive "rush" was toward the door.

In consequence of the heavy snows, mining in Montana is expected to become very active the coming season. Two summers past have been unusually dry and disastrous to miners, and many, disheartened and disgusted, abandoned their claims and deserted the Territory.

Strange combinations resulting from strikes are rather startlingly illustrated in the lace trade of Nottingham, England. There exists unions of the employers as well as of the men, and both appear to be amply supplied with funds. One manufacturer has a dispute with his men resulting in a strike. The employers union pays the manufacturer the average earning of each machine standing still, and the workmen's union pays each workman full wages as long as he is on a strike—which certainly don't look very promising for an early adjustment. But thus early in this labor struggle assumes new forms, and leads to fresh complications, and no one sees the precise remedy.

The students at Princeton College have been granted three weeks leave of absence from college on account of the smallpox. The student who contracted the disease is a man by the name of Todd, a member of the present Senior class, and living at Carlisle, Pa.

A Prussian newspaper publishes a statistical notice of the war, winding up with an arithmetical statement, thus: "The military operations, properly so called, only lasted 180 days. In that space of time the German armies were engaged in 156 combats, fought seventeen pitched battles, took twenty-six fortresses, made prisoners 11,650 officers and 363,000 soldiers. This makes, as a mean term, for each day of the war, one combat; for every nine days, a battle, for every six days, the capture of a stronghold."

A farmer in Bullitt county, Ky., while chopping down a large poplar tree, observed near the center of the trunk, firmly imbedded in the wood, a glass bottle containing some kind of liquid, but unfortunately the tree was on the eve of falling when the discovery was made, and consequently the vessel and its contents lost. The bottle is supposed to have been placed in a cavity in the trunk many years ago by an old pioneer who never returned to "smile again," and in time the wood gradually closed over the cavity. It was an old-time quart bottle, of spherical shape, and a genuine sensation was lost in the fact that neither La Salle's nor Daniel Boone's monogram was found scratched on any of the fragments of the glass.

The Chicago Board of Health say that by the utmost vigilance the small-pox has been thrice exterminated from that city within a year, but that the disease is brought there almost daily from other cities. During the past year there were only fifteen deaths from small-pox, and two from varioloid.

The latest novelty in watches for women is the crystal. It consists of a perfect sphere of glass, inclosing a watch movement. One side shows a petite dial. The reverse exhibits the works, and all is in readiness for the fashionable ear of Miss Flirtina, or night, for the special purpose of telling unpleasant truths about the time of all those around her. It is largely engaged to Mr. Lincoln's credit and benefit. Dr. Johnson said that the hardest thing to get at in this world is a fact. Now, the simplest thing seems to be ten times reduplicated in its applications to the case of an American fact. We are in favor of a very large increase in the number of Cabinet officers; but, in our opinion, there should be at least one more added to the present number. There ought to be in the Cabinet a "Secretary of the Exact Truth." It would take a brave man to fill that office.

According to the report of the Boston milk inspector one-third of all the milk used in that city is impure. Out of 1,700 samples of milk inspected last year 610 were adulterated. The total quantity of milk supplied to Boston yearly is 8,516,340 gallons, at a cost of $2,383,015.

The milk inspector of Providence, R. I., is credited with the statement that there is less difference in the nutritive qualities of milk and meat than is generally supposed. He believes that a greater use of milk as a food would be productive of economical results. Milk at fifteen cents he considers as economical as corned beef at seventeen cents, and milk at ten or twelve cents the cheapest food that can be used.

Woman suffrage was practically exemplified at Detroit, on the 3d. A Mrs. Nanette B. Gardner went to the election polls and deposited her vote, two of three inspectors deciding to receive it. She is a New Hayti lady, a heavy tax payer, and based her right to vote on the Fourteen